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The arrangement of the book is satisfactory and it is generally accurate. Occasionally a slip may be detected, however. For example, Professor James writes:

"For a time it was not uncommon to find police boards in American cities in charge of this branch of city administration. But the necessity of centralization of control in the hands of a single person for a function like that of the police department has come to be so clearly recognized that the almost universal practice is to have a single official directly in charge" (p. 378).

It is true that the tendency at present is strongly in the direction of the single commissioner type of administrative organization in police departments, particularly in our larger cities, but it seems to be an overstatement of this tendency to say that this system is almost universal while such cities as St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Providence, Atlanta, New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Springfield, Mass., Wilmington, Waterbury, Manchester, Peoria, and Evansville still manage to get along with the board form of organization in their police departments.

The book is based mainly on secondary sources. A list of the more important books and pamphlets on the subjects of the several chapters is given to guide the student in further reading and investigation. A complete table of contents is included.

The author has performed a valuable service in bringing the materials on local government up to date. His book will meet a need long felt by teachers of American government.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By CHARLES CHENEY HYDE. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1922. Vol. I, pp. lix, 488; Vol. II, pp. xxvii, 925.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY. By ANSON GETMAN. Albany: MATTHEW BENDER AND CO. 1921. pp. xxvi, 877.

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DROIT PENAL INTERNATIONAL. By H. DONNFIEU DE VABRES. Paris: LIBRAIRIE DE LA SOCIETE DE REUEIL SIREY. 1922. pp. 482.

CONSCRIPTION SYSTEM IN JAPAN. By GOTARO OGAWA, D. C. L. New York: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1921. pp. xiii, 245.

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